

LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8, NO. 19.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 383.

PEOPLE BACK THE COUNTRY STRONG

First Week Shows That the Spirit of the Times Although Dollar Total is Far From Goal

First week of the campaign of Second Liberty Loan of 1917, although not showing so much result in the purchase of the government's bonds, nevertheless has proved that the American people are determined to back up their government in its financial war program. For many reasons individuals and corporations have not been quick to purchase the bond issue of war but it is to be expected that by the end of another week the results will be accomplished in tens of millions.

Business institutions have had to themselves to new legislation which changes incident to the income and excess profits tax. The knotty questions have had to be settled. But Cleveland Bank at there is no doubt that the business houses of Ohio will purchase the Liberty Bonds. This may not begin in the results until the third week of the campaign.

Individuals likewise have had to make commitments in new ways for the past six months and many did not expect to invest in more Liberty Bonds quite so soon after the first issue was put out.

How to Realize War. Naturally taken many people in the United States a considerable amount of time to come to full realization that we are engaged in war on such a large scale. The transition from a high state of civilization, in which nearly everyone looked forward to realization of peace aims, to a state of actual war was so rapid as to change the course of lives in many ways. Plans of individuals and corporations have had to be altered. We have had to settle down to a state of determination to win a war on a great principle. It may take some people a little longer to reach a point where they fully understand, fully appreciate just what all this means, but sufficient number of red-blooded Americans how do understand it. To insure success of this issue of war bonds, or the sale of as many more as necessary.

It is indeed a compliment to the United States Government, as well as the present national administration, that an army of 7,000 workers in the fourth federal reserve district alone are giving all their time and energy to make this loan a success. It is largely a volunteer army. It is on the March to a sale goal of \$400,000,000, and expects to have 1,000,000 subscribers by Oct. 27.

Leaders Confident. Although reports are not satisfactory to those who do not understand the circumstances, those in charge of the campaign are not disturbed. Within a few days, bonds will be ready for distribution, and this will be the cue for purchasing on a larger scale. Many investors prefer to have delivery of their purchase when payment is made.

D. C. Willis, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, announced today that interim bonds good for two years will be on hand soon, probably by Oct. 10. This will be replaced with bonds of the regular issue and will have four coupons. Interest payments are to be made semi-annually on this temporary certificate.

The issuance of the interim bonds is designed to prevent dissatisfaction such as resulted in some quarters from the delay in the delivery of the bonds of the First Liberty Loan. It was pointed out by officials of the Federal Reserve Bank that in the actual production of bonds of the First Liberty Loan, the government faced a tremendous task. In the Cleveland district alone, there were about 450,000 subscribers, calling for \$35,000,000.

When it is considered that the loan was offered shortly after Congress acted upon it, that the bonds had to be carefully engraved and that the accuracy of labor and material affects the government bureau of printing and engraving just as it does private enterprises, it will be seen that to print the great quantity of bonds required was a Herculean task.

Can any sacrifice that you make by buying Liberty Bonds equal that of a mother in giving her boy to the country?

Enlist Your Dollars

For the good of your soul and the glory of your country enlist some of your surplus dollars in the national welfare. If you cannot send a boy to the front in the name of humanity and liberty, then for sake of God and justice send a century note.

And when you have once bought your Liberty Bond don't be content to stop at that. Make yourself a recruiting officer in the cause of Uncle Sam's vindication. Go out and round up your neighbors and friends at the bar of self-respect.

Possibly you are one of the vast army of Americans who do not yet realize the full significance of the world war and our country's position. If so, it is high time for you to wake up to its seriousness.

The civilization of centuries in Europe is threatened. All the traditions of right and justice have been outraged. The overwhelming ambition of Prussian militarism will stop at nothing if triumphant to entrench the Kaiser in the coveted position of world dictator. And if Europe is humbled will be America.

The eyes of the Prussian militarists are upon America today. Unless this bond issue is surprisingly over-subscribed they will read in its failure American disaffection, winning sympathy and support for the war and hopelessness of ultimate victory.

America's paramount duty today is to make this subscription so tremendous, so overwhelming, so enthusiastic, that it will leave the Prussian mind not the slightest doubt of our grim determination to bring its ruthless, predatory, nation-wrecking autocracy to its knees.

We must show them unmistakably that America is on the job to the last man and that the day of reckoning is on its way.

Do your bit and increase your self-respect by buying a Liberty Bond.

BUY AN XMAS PRESENT FOR THE KAISER



By courtesy Cleveland Press

HEADS YOU WIN TAILS YOU WIN

Liberty Loan Bonds Are Like the Rock of Ages

This story is told of a New York financier whose shrewdness and judgment made him respected among even the money kings of Wall Street. Several years ago an acquaintance expressed his surprise at the report that he had sold out his holdings in a company with which he had been long identified and which was understood to be extremely prosperous.

"The report is true," said the financier. "I have sold."

"But," protested his friend, "we all thought that was a bonanza. It pays enormous dividends, doesn't it?"

"Thirty per cent," returned the financier.

"Gee, whiz! Why did you sell?"

"I want my principal," said the financier dryly.

The following year that company ceased paying dividends.

This story is particularly applicable to the present time. Many enterprises that have been profitable will find it difficult to meet the conditions which are arising now. Whether the war be long or short, this is bound to be a time of readjustment. For the gamblers there may still be allurement in the showing made up to now by various enterprises whose stocks are quoted in the public marts. The prudent, however, will realize that the inevitable readjustments which must follow the disturbed conditions arising from the war demand unusual caution in any kind of investment now.

To those who have half an eye for the future, just one enterprise is bound to appeal to them as the Rock of Ages. That is the United States of America. Only the victory of the Kaiser and the other Powers of Darkness can bankrupt that, and no American with one drop of red blood in his veins will admit such a possibility.

Liberty Loan Bonds will be selling at a premium when many of the so-called gilt-edged securities of today will be useful only as mementoes of the impotence of Liberty Loan Bonds pay an honest interest. They are convertible into the new issues which must follow if this war continues, and which very likely will be issued at higher rates of interest.

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What a War Loan Is

A great war loan is simply the device by which we are able, with the least inconvenience and disruption of our national machinery, to shift whatever portion of it is needed from its ordinary work into the work of fighting. It does not represent, save partially, an actual transfer of cash; it is a credit operation, whereby subscribers to the loan turn over to the Government, for use in its war program for the general benefit, part of the credit machinery at their disposal, which they would otherwise have employed in procuring things for their individual benefit. Viewed in this way, the six or seven billions of war debt can fairly be compared to the \$200,000,000,000 of productive wealth of the United States. It amounts only to a fraction of the income from that \$200,000,000,000, and, consequently, even if it represented a total loss—which it does not by any means—it would be a loss that we might fairly expect to bear.

LIBERTY LOAN SUNDAY.

Sunday, Oct. 21, has been officially designated as Liberty Loan Sunday throughout the United States. Committees will arrange with clergymen of all denominations to preach Liberty Loan sermons on that date.

You should buy Liberty Bonds: Because you love your country. Because they are an absolutely safe investment.

OUR FORMER WARS FURNISH LESSON

They Were Not Afraid to Buy Uncle Sam's Bonds When He Was Young.

The people of the United States did not hesitate to invest in the securities of their country when the country was young, when its financial system had not been put on a strong and adequate basis. Every war was financed by the people themselves, without any fear regarding the nation's credit. With our resources now almost beyond imagination, with our financial fabric well established, and with a banking system sufficient to meet any war crisis, there surely should be no hesitation on the part of anyone to buy the securities of the nation of which you are a part.

Today Uncle Sam comes before you as a thoroughly tried and accomplished financier, offering you the best of security for every dollar that you loan him. He promises to pay you back and his will. In the meantime he will pay you a good rate of interest for the use of your money.

Every dollar that we are loaning foreign countries will come back to the United States, with the possible exception of Belgium and Serbia, to whom small loans have been made, and which, in the language of Secretary McAdoo, "will not be missed if they should not be paid in full," because we are not in this war for money at all. We are in it for the establishing of the principle of the right of the people to govern themselves.

During the early wars of this country, the people of the United States were asked to loan their money to a government that had not yet established a financial standing, and they gave of their wealth just as freely as they offered their lives that you and I

"MORE BUYERS" NOW A REAL SLOGAN

Workers Seek a Larger Army to Smash the Kaiser With Dollars

Cleveland, O., Oct. 8.—One million subscribers and four hundred million dollars are the marks at which the minute men of the Liberty Bond Volunteers of the Fourth Federal Reserve District are to aim in their smash upon the trenches of the dollars of our daddies. The actual quota for the district is \$300,000,000. But for the philosophical effect it will have upon the skeptical German mind it is desired that there be a big over-subscription shown throughout the country for this second loan.

In the first bond campaign, when there was an over-subscription of more than \$50,000,000 in this district, the individual subscribers totaled 64,675. These were divided among the four states as follows: Ohio, 85 counties, 336,824; Pennsylvania, 19 counties, 148,790; Kentucky, 53 counties, 10,720; and West Virginia, 6 counties, 1,111.

Save in Kentucky, where none of the counties in the district has a city of any considerable population, the larger contributions were all gathered in those counties where some large city is located. In Ohio, Cuyahoga county, with Cleveland's assistance, showed 114,832 subscribers, with a total of \$68,711,550. Hamilton county (Cincinnati), 32,108 subscribers, \$32,821,750; Lucas county (Toledo), 37,

The happiness of many mothers and wives depends on the liberal buying of Liberty Bonds.

Many Chairmen of County Liberty Loan Committees are finding their efforts to reach the farming community very materially helped through the co-operation of Farm Bureau Agents in the counties. It is urged that whenever such agents are assigned, the County Liberty Loan Committee get immediately in touch with these agents for the purpose of helping in the agricultural districts.

Every dollar invested in Liberty Bonds assists in the establishment of world-wide and lasting peace.

110 subscribers, \$10,376,050; Summit county (Akron), 22,542 subscribers, \$3,755,250; Mahoning county (Youngstown), 13,530 subscribers, \$7,722,850; and Franklin county (Columbus), 11,312 subscribers, \$7,519,900.

In Pennsylvania, Allegheny county (Pittsburgh), produced \$7,350 of 148,330 subscribers, and \$34,235,550 of the total of \$10,161,273. In West Virginia, Ohio county (Wheeling) showed 7,102 of the aggregate of 8,141 subscribers, and \$3,755,250 of the total bond sales of \$3,830,000. In Kentucky, Fayette county, 1,011 subscribers with \$1,567,800, and 2,721 subscribers with \$1,567,800.

The organization has been very successful in the district have been furnished a statement of the number of subscribers and the aggregate of sales of the last campaign, and each county chairman has been specially urged to surpass just as greatly as possible both the number of subscribers and the aggregate of sales in the present drive. Later their individual equity quotas will be furnished them.

From all over the district assurances have come to C. A. Paine, chairman of Fourth Federal Reserve District Loan committee, that this smash upon the fortresses of fortune will be such as to cast an abiding gloom about the strongholds of Prussianism.

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IF ONLY BOUGHT AS INVESTMENT

"Liberties" Excel Strictly from the Standpoint of Safety and Profit

But There is the Patriotic Side That We Can Overlook in This Crisis

Liberty Bonds are the soundest security in the world. Everyone who makes a purchase of these bonds is making a conservative investment.

Funds invested in these bonds are certain to be returned at maturity and the interest will be paid regularly when due, without fail.

It is important that every prospective purchaser of Liberty Bonds should know just what they are.

The present issue of \$200,000,000 10-25 Year 4 per cent Convertible Bonds were authorized by an act of Congress approved Sept. 24, 1917. The bonds bear interest from Nov. 15, 1917, and are in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. They can be had in either coupon or registered form.

Ordinarily, coupon bonds are preferable. The transfer of registered bonds involve so much red tape as to affect the marketability of the bonds.

Subscribers for an amount not in excess of \$1,000, who make payment in full at the time of filing their applications, will receive bonds bearing interest from Nov. 15, 1917, as soon as possible after their subscriptions are received. Such subscribers will receive no interest from date of payment to Nov. 15.

One of the attractive features of these bonds to the average investor is the fact that they are exempt as to principal and interest from all taxation by the United States, or any State, except federal, inheritance taxes and income surtaxes.

In addition to this exemption the interest on an amount of bonds not in excess of \$5,000 is exempt from the federal inheritance and income surtaxes.

The terms of payment are exceedingly liberal—2 per cent is to be paid on application, 13 per cent on Nov. 15, 1917, 40 per cent Dec. 15, 1917, and 40 per cent Jan. 15, 1918.

The Government strongly recommends that subscribers avail themselves of the services of their own banks and trust companies and make payment through them.

In order that the purchaser may be protected in his investment, these 4 per cent bonds are convertible into subsequent issues of Government bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

Altogether the Government has made these bonds an exceedingly attractive issue.

They provide a strong incentive for every man, woman and child to save systematically. These bonds offer an investment opportunity which no one, in justice to himself, or to his country, can afford to miss.

Buy a Liberty Bond.

This is your fight. Get behind Uncle Sam and make it short and decisive. Win it. Other men are giving their lives; you are asked only to lend your money. Buy a Liberty Bond.

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CIVIC BODIES AND PRESS FAVOR THE AMENDMENT

There is wide spread interest throughout the state in the constitutional amendment permitting the purchase of one telephone company by another, which was adopted by the last Legislature, and which will be voted upon at the coming November election. Chambers of Commerce and civic bodies in a large number of communities have adopted resolutions endorsing the amendment and pledging their efforts towards its passage. Newspapers throughout the state are also endorsing the amendment and are urging the importance of a favorable vote by the people.

The amendment to the constitution, which is made a part of Section 201, is as follows:

"Provided, however, that telephone companies may acquire by purchase or lease, or otherwise, and operate, parallel or competing exchanges, lines and structures, and the property of other telephone companies, if the railroad commission or such other state commission as may have jurisdiction over such matters shall first consent thereto, and if, further, each municipality wherein such property or any part thereof is located shall also first consent thereto as to the property within its limits, but under any such acquisition and operation toll line connections with the property so acquired shall be continued and maintained under an agreement between the purchasing company and the toll line companies then furnishing such service, and in the event they are unable to agree as to the terms of such an agreement the railroad commission or such other State commission as may have jurisdiction over such matters, shall fix the term of such agreement."

Chambers of Commerce which have passed resolutions favoring the amendment are those at Bowling Green, Frankfort, Lexington, Shelbyville, Henderson, Middletown, State Chamber of Commerce of Louisville, and others.

Quite a number of newspapers have endorsed the amendment editorially, both at points where there are two telephone systems and in cities where there is only one system.

The Anderson News, Lawrenceburg, Ky., says:

"Two telephone lines in any community, both contending for supremacy, are a perfect nuisance. Two telephones in a private residence are too expensive to maintain; two telephones in a business house are an expensive necessity; therefore the General Assembly has come to the rescue of the people if they will accept its assistance and go to the polls in November and cast their vote for this amendment."

The Danville, Ky., Messenger says:

"It is hoped that the people will remember and vote for this amendment, as it is the only way in which the public in some localities will have decent service."

The Interior Journal, Stanford, Ky., says:

"The Interior Journal favors the amendment and will vote for it. One system answers the demand and two are as annoying as they are useless. The demand is for good service, not for multiplicity of exchanges. Then, too, the expense of two systems must be considered. This is just double. Oh! no, don't give us more telephone exchanges, but better service. This is the need of the hour. The amendment ought to carry."

The Bowling Green, Ky., Times-Journal says:

"We cannot too highly commend the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to secure the adoption of this amendment by the voters. The Times-Journal is for the amendment, and will add its efforts to those of the Chamber of Commerce to bring about the adoption."

The Paducah, Ky., Sun says:

"The public interest is thoroughly protected under the proposed constitutional amendment, as no purchase can be made without the consent of the city council. The passage of the bill providing for the constitution amendment and the practically unanimous vote it received in the General Assembly is evidence that it was passed in response to a wide spread and popular demand for relief from present telephone conditions."

The Middletown, Ky., Three States says:

"Three States have for a number of years in the past been a constant agitator for the one telephone system, showing where the one system could better and more economically serve the public than two or more systems. The expense of two systems is burdensome upon the public and the hothouse and confusion of having the walls of your place of business lined with telephones, where one could do the work is sufficient reason why the public should demand one system."

AMENDMENT IS INDORSED

Frankfort State Journal Prints Strong Editorial Favoring Adoption Of Constitutional Amendment And Pointing Out Its Advantages

The strong resolutions adopted by the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce favoring the Constitutional Amendment relating to the purchase of telephone lines are meeting with favor throughout the state. Among other papers which have endorsed this action editorially is the Frankfort State Journal, which recently published the following editorial:

"Amend The Constitution

"The action of the Chamber of Commerce, in pledging its efforts to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment relating to the purchase of telephone lines, and in calling upon other commercial bodies to support it, is both wise and timely.

"Two telephone lines in the same community, each contending for subscribers, is a nuisance—an expensive nuisance—to the public, and has been too long tolerated. When the busy merchant, farmer or professional man takes up his telephone, he wants to talk and talk quickly; and to be told that the party sought has 'the other line' naturally stirs his resentment. Two exchanges in the same town mean that the business and professional man must maintain both, and this he should not be required to do.

"Telephone service should be universal among telephone users; every telephone user should be able to reach every other telephone user, over his own phone.

The present Constitution of Kentucky was written when the telephone business was in its early infancy, and in it was written that one telephone company could not acquire by lease or purchase, the lines of a competing company, with the result that in every municipality where there have existed two telephone systems, however much a Chamber of Commerce or a City Council wished to have only one, they could get rid of neither without wrecking one. Both lines were doomed to continuous existence, in spite of the fact that generally neither was prosperous, or giving to the public satisfactory service. State authorities and local councils have complete power of regulation of telephone companies.

"The General Assembly adopted the pending amendment to the Constitution, permitting one telephone company to purchase the lines of another, provided the City Council and the State authorities should approve the purchase; without that approval no purchase can be made. This amendment was passed by the House of Representatives without a dissenting vote, and by the Senate with only one negative vote. Such a vote is an indication of the widespread interest in the amendment and the demand for the relief it will bring. The public interest is fully protected.

"We cannot too highly commend the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to secure the adoption of this amendment by the voters. The State Journal is for the amendment, and will add its efforts to those of the Chamber of Commerce to bring about the adoption."

URGES THE ADOPTION OF THE AMENDMENT

At a recent meeting of the Bowling Green Chamber of Commerce strong resolutions were adopted endorsing the Constitutional amendment, authorizing telephone companies to purchase competing lines. A committee was also appointed to devise ways and means to bring the matter to the attention of the voters of the state.

The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, there will be submitted to the voters at the regular November Election, 1917, a constitutional amendment authorizing a telephone company to purchase the lines and equipment of other companies serving the same locality, by and with the approval of the government bodies of the cities served and of the state authorities.

"Be it resolved, That the Bowling Green and Warren County Chamber of Commerce heartily recommends the adoption of said amendment and urges the voters everywhere in the state not to fail to vote for same.

"Resolved, That the President of the Chamber of Commerce is authorized and requested to appoint a committee to devise ways and means of bringing to the attention of the voters the advantages that will accrue from the adoption of said amendment."

President J. Mott Williams appointed the following committee:

W. C. Sumpter, Director Public Utilities Department; W. D. Haley, J. W. Blackburn, E. H. Binzel, J. Will Stark, T. B. Roeder, R. E. Allison, M. T. Phelps, Hubert Myers, Roland Fitch, A. Y. Patterson, A. S. Hines, S. A. Kelley, W. B. Taylor, Porter Sims, Will Cassaday, J. F. Jones, H. A. McElroy, O. G. Burns, A. C. Hurton, T. W. Thomas, J. F. Callis, T. O. Helm, W. H. Funk, W. C. Anthony, A. M. Causey, T. W. Stone and G. D. Milliken.

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3, 1879.
Terms—One Dollar a year in advance.
All communications should be ad-
dressed to the Editor.
H. G. COTTLE, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



For State Senator
DR. J. D. WHITEAKER,
For Representative
LUTHER PIERATT,
For County Judge
J. H. SEBASTIAN,
For County Attorney
H. C. ROSE,
For County Court Clerk
REN F. NICKELL,
For County Superintendent
BERNARD E. WHITT,
For Sheriff
CHARLES P. HENRY,
For Jailor
G. W. STACY,
For Assessor
D. H. DAWSON.

Justices of the Peace: 1st district, Ed Day; 2nd district, R. L. Motley; 3rd district, E. W. Day; 4th district, J. F. Lpkins; 5th district, V. P. Haney; 6th district, L. C. Templeton; 7th district, W. V. Smith; 8th district, Lewis Morgan.

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Democrats of Morgan county should see that the full party vote is polled this year. If Dr. Whiteaker gets the full party vote in this county (as he will if the Democrats don't get over confident and stay at home) he will be elected. But the district is close, politically, and it is up to us in Morgan to make his election sure by a rousing big majority. The fact that hundreds of good Republicans in this county are for Dr. Whiteaker ought to stimulate us to even greater efforts. It shows that our nominee is worthy of our best efforts to elect him.

The Republicans have no candidates for county offices in this county, and as a rule they are good citizens who are ardent temperance advocates, and naturally feel a profound respect for the clean life and temperance record of Dr. Whiteaker, and there is no manifest enthusiasm among local Republicans for Mr. Griffith, who, to say the least, is hand in glove with the whiskey element of the Republican party in Breathitt county.

Under these conditions—the Republicans having no candidate for a single county office and most of them in thorough accord with the temperance views of the Democratic nominee for Senator—the majority for Dr. Whiteaker in this county ought to be much greater than any in her history, and will be if the Democrats show that they appreciate the gifts of the gods and go out and vote.

The candidacy of Mr. Sherman Lewis, free lance candidate for sheriff, can not muddy the political waters. He has no claim on either Republican or Democratic voters and no one acquainted with the situation takes the matter of his candidacy seriously. If that man who voted for Hovermale in the primary is still in the county Sherman may get him, but practically all the balance will be for Charley Henry.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

In last week's Courier we published Prof. Craft's answer to our editorial entitled "A Challenge," written and published some time ago. Prof. Craft said that he took it that we did not mean that all the boys and girls in West Liberty were ill-behaved. We certainly did not. There are some model boys and girls in this town—several of them—but sad to say, they are in the minority. But those who do conduct themselves circumspectly are entitled to all the more credit because of their unfavorable environment.

Prof. Craft's indictment of the youngsters was, if any difference, more severe than that of the Courier, and we are going to be as charitable toward his article as he was toward ours and say that it is considerably more than half true.

Prof. Craft, on behalf of the school, disclaims any responsibility for the behavior of the children. Then if this be true—if the proper school discipline has been maintained, and we doubt not that it has—the responsibility will have to be shared between the parents and the governing authorities of the town, with the parents bearing the greater part of the blame. If the children were at all times subjected to proper home discipline there would be absolutely no necessity for any extraneous governing influence. But unfortunately this is not true, and this being the case the other forms of government designed to keep the child in subjection must come in.

The town trustees are largely responsible for the conditions that exist in West Liberty. There is no use in mincing words. If we have a legally constituted town board, so called, it exists in name only, and not in fact. We have no town marshal at all, and those we have had for the last several years have either neglected to, or absolutely refused to enforce the curfew law, an ordinance designed to keep the children within the school age off of the streets and away from the stores after certain hours at night.

If our editorial and Prof. Craft's article have done nothing more—and we have noticed but little improvement—than to fix the responsibility where it belongs they were not written in vain.

It has been hinted that the articles above referred to should not have been published; that they are calculated to injure the town and the school; that people contemplating sending their children to this school or locating in West Liberty might possibly be deterred because of the environ-

ment in which their children would be placed. The latter part of this hint is all too true, but it is no fault of ours, and Prof. Craft has come out with a plain statement, which thus far has gone unchallenged, that the school management is not at fault.

With regard to whether or not these things should be published we will say that a plain, truthful statement is always best in the long run, as one would say. It is only fair that the people should know the conditions as they actually exist, then it is up to those in whom the power lies to remedy the evil before it is too late.

The Courier and the school are endeavoring to do their bits. Will the parents and the powers that be (or ought to be) of the town of West Liberty do theirs?

We shall see.

SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from
Our Exchanges with an
Occasional Comment
By the Editor.

Consider Concrete.

No matter what you are building, concrete. Properly constructed concrete buildings are waterproof, weatherproof, rat-proof, fireproof and practically timeproof.

The damage done by rats and the loss by fire are of themselves enough to bring concrete in for consideration whenever a building is to be erected. In the long run, it is cheaper to build for permanence and to guarantee against fire loss and depredation of vermin than to build at less cost and run the risk.

Consider concrete when you build anything from pig pen to residence.—Southern Agriculturist.

German Efficiency.

Dr. Joseph Morhodge, a native Persian missionary and former student in the University of Louisville, in describing some of his experiences in the great war, among other statements related the following personal experiences:

"Not a prisoner captured by the Turkish armies or the German armies in Turkey is alive today. With my own eyes I have seen them tie Russian officers to trees and skin them alive. I have seen these Turkish and German officers go through the Russian hospitals which had to be abandoned in a retreat and punch out the eyes of all the wounded soldiers.—Masonic Home Journal

To Make Good Sorghum Molasses.

I have a No. 14 Chattanooga cane mill and have an extra long pole to make it light draft. My pan is one size smaller than the mill. I made two settling pans six feet long, two feet wide, ten inches deep. I place one at the mill and the other one at the evaporator. Set them so that the juice will pour in at one end of tank and leave from the other end. Have a gunny sack at the end of the juice spout to catch all coarse stuff. Also rip up a sack and put it over the vat at the evaporator so that the juice will have the second straining.

To deliver your juice to the lower tank make a siphon out of gas pipe. Have the upper end of your siphon pipe bent so it will be about two inches above the bottom of the tank so it will not gather the settlings from the bottom. The pipe is then laid on the ground to the lower tank. Then an elbow or crook up to the top of the tank. By this way you avoid getting air at the lower end of your pipe. Then raise the lower end of the pipe up till on a level with the upper end. It will then work perfectly at all times. Avoid stirring the raw juice. This is what is called the settling process.

Divide your pan into three equal parts by having two gates instead of one. Have the gates on the side next to you. Next fill your pan and proceed to business. Keep the finishing end as shallow as you can without burning. Right here you must be master of the situation. Do everything yourself. Don't have anyone making suggestions, or bothering around. Let them grind cane, cut wood or measure molasses. By doing all the work around the pan you know just when to do everything when needed.

Keep all scum off soon as it raises. Throw away all impurities, no matter how bad you might like to save it. Be extra clean. Have plenty wash water

and wash the edge of your pan off every time the least bit of dirt accumulates inside or outside.

When the day's work is done leave plenty of juice on and close down the molasses gates tightly and leave it over night. Run all week without stirring off. Make your molasses to weigh eleven pounds to the gallon.—C. B. Miller in Southern Agriculturist.

In The Editor's Mail.

U. S. N. Training Sta.
Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 10, 1917.

Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

As I have been transferred from the training station at Norfolk to the swamps of South Carolina, you may send my paper to the above address, for the home paper is sure received and read with eager eyes for the news and happenings of the friends left behind. But, of course, you mustn't speak to any one about the malarial swamps here or the real estate men might mob me when I get in town again.

This is a fine camp, after all, 40 degrees above being winter weather. Another thing, it is a news station even though it is an old navy yard.

I have just been discharged from the hospital where I was with mumps, and I want to say that Uncle Sam sure is on the lookout for his boys' welfare.

With greetings to the Morgan county boys, and yes, the girls, too (sailors all admire the girls), I am as ever, yours,

BANFORD MANNING.

Dingus, Ky., 10-15-17.

Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which send the Courier to my brother Clayton, who is in the service of the U. S. army, stationed at Camp Taylor in the 124, Co. 31st Bn, 159 Dept. Brig.

Let's every one who has a brother or a relative in the army show our appreciation of their services for liberty by sending them our home paper, if nothing more.

Yours truly,

A. F. BLEVINS.

Manbar, W. Va., Oct. 16, '17.
Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I received the Courier with the blue X and failed to get any paper last week, so am enclosing check for \$1.00 to extend my subscription. There is a slight mistake for my subscription is paid for until Oct. 31 or Nov. 1.

Hoping to get the Courier soon I am Respectfully yours,
LULA ROWLAND.

Blue Diamond, Ky., Oct. 7, 1917.
Editor Courier,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find check for \$1.00 for which please send me the Courier. With best wishes for the success of the Courier and its readers, I am Very truly yours,
F. M. CAITER.

Ardmore, Okla., Oct. 8, 1917.
Mr. H. G. Cottle:

Enclosed find check for which please send me the Licking Valley Courier. Please send this week's issue. Respectfully
MRS. H. H. BROWN.

Mansfield, Ill., Oct. 1, 1917.

Mr. H. G. Cottle,
Dear Sir:

Inclosed find draft for \$1.00 for renewal of subscription to the Courier. With love and best wishes to all.

MRS. WARREN WELLS.

Wrigley, Ky., Oct. 1, 1917.
Mr. H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find check for \$1.00 for which please extend my subscription to your paper another year.

Yours very truly,

J. GULLETT.

Melvin, Ill., Oct. 8, 1917.

Mr. H. G. Cottle:

Please send me the Licking Valley Courier for three months as my subscription has expired. You will find enclosed 25 cents for payment.

Yours respectfully,

LEONARD PEYTON.

Thurmond, W. Va., 9-30-17.

Dear Gardner:

Please forward my paper to Caperton, W. Va., until further advised. With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

D. T. NICKELL.

Notice of Dissolution.

This is to notify all persons who may be concerned that on Sept. 13th, 1917, the partnership of Mathis & Taulbee, composed of Evert Mathis and G. C. Taulbee, was dissolved, and the partnership business settled in so far as same could be settled. The business is continued by Evert Mathis, individually.

This Sept. 15th, 1917.

EVERT MATHIS.

We are authorized to announce
SHERMAN LEWIS,
of West Liberty, as an independent candidate for Sheriff of Morgan county, subject to the action of the voters at the November election, 1917.

John McMann's Hack Line

WEST LIBERTY—INDEX

Meets All Trains. Good covered and open conveyances for public hire. Telephone No. 10 Local and Long Distance.

DR. A. P. GULLETT,
DENTIST,
West Liberty, Ky
Rooms over D. R. Keeton's.

To the Public:

I now have my store stocked with a complete line of
MERCHANDISE
Everything ordinarily found in a first class store, and many articles you will not find elsewhere in town. I will buy your produce at the market price and sell you up-to-date goods at a small profit.

JAS. P. ONEY,

Main Street, op. Court House.

You've Got To Have TOOLS TO WORK WITH!

A Very Necessary Part of Your Business Equipment Is Your STATIONERY Supply.

AND

Another Very Necessary Part of Any Business Is Reasonable Economy.

DROP IN!

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY

An Honest Story

I am not selling out to quit nor to make room for more. I am every day selling the very best quality of goods for the very least money, and by selling strictly for cash I sell for a mighty small profit.

Gents' Furnishings,
Groceries, Provisions,
Fruits, Soft Drinks

Hot Lunches

Served

During Cold

D. R. KEETON.

THE HOME OF LOW PRICE

Don't be Uneasy

about the taxes on money deposited with

Morgan County National Bank

On September 1, 1917

We'll Pay the 1918 Tax on it

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00 Morgan County National Bank
Deposits, 211,000.00 By Custer Jones, Cashier

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co. CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blasting Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of Ladies and Misses Winter Coats, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

FOR SALE!

Best Real Estate Bargain in E. Kentucky!

200 ACRE FARM

1 mile from Wells station. 1 mile from pump station on Cumberland Pipe Line

100 acres improved land; 40 acres in grass; 8 acres bottom land. 5-ft vein of bituminous coal opening just above creek level. 100,000 feet of black oak, hickory and maple timber, standing; large number of chestnut and locust trees for posts.

More than 200 bearing apple trees of splendid varieties. Nice young peach orchard just beginning to bear.

Good cottage house, large barn and good crib.

Farm well watered and 1-2 mile from school. Farm not leased for oil, gas or other mineral.

Call on or address

H. G. COTTLE, West Liberty, Ky.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis

means that the patient is given constant attention; that the regime which is found to be best adapted to the case is rigidly adhered to; that a resident physician is at hand all the time, studying the case and adapting the treatment to it; that the nursing service is of the best. All of these things mean improvement, greater comfort and possible recovery. Hazelwood is operated without profit by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association. Rates \$12.50 a week. Write for detailed information.

Hazelwood Sanatorium

DR. O. O. MILL, R. Physician in Charge, STATION E. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fine Printing. The Courier is prepared to do High Grade Commercial Printing promptly on short notice. Our printing is the kind that makes you proud to use. Prices right. Try us.

Get that job you need now.

GUMPTION,

Which is plain Common Sense, in United States language, without Educational Furbelows.

BY L. T. HOVERMALE.

What Do you Live For?

"Think not of to-morrow, what thou shalt eat," etc.—Bible.

In most men's lives there is a fixed purpose—a striving toward a well defined object. It is the nature of that object sought for that moulds the character of man. The things sought for are the things that give life, if the chief aim is the accumulation of worldly possessions, the striving for those things makes us selfish and mean and the soul is dwarfed and loses that love for humanity that is essential to the character of a Christian. We fail, often deliberately, to realize that Christ meant what he said when he gave us the plan of our life.

But it does mean that we should not sow the reaping tomorrow, we should not provide for ourselves and loved ones. But it does mean that we make the material things of life instead of the principles of life. "Seek ye first the kingdom of Heaven and all these things shall be added unto you." We usually take the opposite view and seek to acquire the earthly things first and then such things as the Lord will give us without interfering with our business. Not only that but we teach our children to seek first the things of earth and then righteousness if they have time. We teach them this by precept, for what we daily live has vastly more to do with fixing the vision of life in our children than the lessons taught in Sunday school. A man may accumulate broad acres and much wealth and yet be a harm rather than a help to the world, and, on the other hand, a man may be wholly lacking in worldly things and still be rich in love for humanity and radiate happiness and comfort to all around him. It is the purpose for which you live that will make or mar the goodness of your life.

A former friend of mine, now deceased, G. W. McCormick, used to write the word righteousness "right-use-ness," and there is much wisdom in the thought. The right use of the things that God has given us would make the world a pleasant place and lessen want and misery in it. We don't "own" anything here. "Mine" and "thine" are fictitious terms invented by man. We come into the world without anything and we leave it all here when we go. We are stewards of God and responsible to Him for the right use of His property. It is not alone the accumulation of wealth but the manner of its accumulation and the use of it when you possess it that makes it a crime or otherwise.

What do you live for? Is your great purpose in life to so live that humanity will be better and happier for your having lived, or is the main aim of your existence to get and selfishly keep the material things here on earth? The greatest thing in the lives men is love. God is love. No man can be a Christian whose love stops at his own door-sills. It must go out and include all humanity. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Love is a service. It prompts you to render service to those you love. He who loves humanity—loves his neighbor as himself—serves humanity. The man who truly loves his family ever seeks to serve them, to minister to their needs and bring happiness to them, and the knowledge that he is doing this makes his hardest task a pleasure. But if it stops there it is a narrow, selfish love. The love that goes out and embraces all mankind—that causes one to desire to serve humanity by seeking to lift it to higher levels—is the kind that is meant by Christ.

Love implies faith and trust. The man who is bending every

energy toward the accumulation of the material comforts for the exclusive use of his own family has no faith in God's word and does not trust humanity. When God said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of Heaven and all these things shall be added unto you," he meant what he said, and also meant that no man would suffer for reason of acts of love and kindness.

The prevalent tendency of the human mind to center itself on self is the bane of society. It argues not only a decadence of religion, but a waning of good citizenship. For Christianity is the foundation of good citizenship. Because man refuses to recognize and do his duty toward his kind the church is hampered. Man's selfish greed causes him to oppose taxes for the public good and the work for good roads, better school and all civic improvement languishes. The growth of the spirit of selfishness makes against the advancement of the progress of the human race. In living for ourselves alone we lose sight of the things that are really worth while and instead of loving our neighbor we look upon him as an antagonist in the battle of life and treat him as such.

To get down to home affairs it is a wonder that local civic pride is nil, that unsightly streets are seen and the children roam at will, while men—heads of families—loaf on the street corners while the Sunday Schools are in session and while the ministers preach to empty pews?

What are YOU living for? Is your daily life such that the generation following you can safely emulate? Are you living such a life that the world will be better for your having lived? Do you ever think of the effect of your example on the young? You are either a force for good or a force for evil. You are answerable for the sins of the young folks your example has sent to the bad.

How much for good is your life and example accomplishing?

HEADS YOU WIN TAILS YOU WIN

Liberty Loan Bonds Are Like the Rock of Ages

This story is told of a New York financier whose shrewdness and judgment made him respected among even the money kings of Wall Street. Several years ago an acquaintance expressed his surprise at the report that he had sold out his holdings in a company with which he had been long identified and which was understood to be extremely prosperous.

"The report is true," said the financier. "I have sold."

"But," protested his friend, "we all thought that was a bonanza. It pays enormous dividends, doesn't it?"

"Thirty per cent," returned the financier.

"Gee, whiz! Why did you sell?"

"I want my principal," said the financier dryly.

The following year that company ceased paying dividends. This story is particularly applicable to the present time. Many enterprises that have been profitable will find it difficult to meet the conditions which are arising now. Whether the war be long or short, this is bound to be a time of readjustment. For the gambler there may still be allurement in the showing made up to now by various enterprises whose stocks are floated in the public markets. The prudent, however, will realize that the inevitable readjustments which must follow the disturbed conditions arising from the war demand unusual caution in any kind of investment now. To those who have half an eye for the future, just one enterprise is bound to appeal to them as the Rock of Ages. That is the United States of America. Only the victory of the Kaiser and the other Powers of Darkness can bankrupt that, and no American with one drop of red blood in his veins will admit such a possibility.

Liberty Loan Bonds will be selling at a premium when many of the so-called gilt-edged securities of today will be useful only as melancholy souvenirs of imprudence. Liberty Loan Bonds pay an honest interest. They are convertible into the new issues which must follow if this war continues, and which very likely will be issued at higher rates of interest.

Can any sacrifice that you make by buying Liberty Bonds equal that of a mother in giving her boy to the country?

WANTED—Two or three wagon loads of good cowpea hay. H. G. Cottle, West Liberty.

FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy Promise Rapid Progress

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief That She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris boulevards echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally rustles increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments is the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business.

This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as bowed under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting her military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never failing courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,446,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,077,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

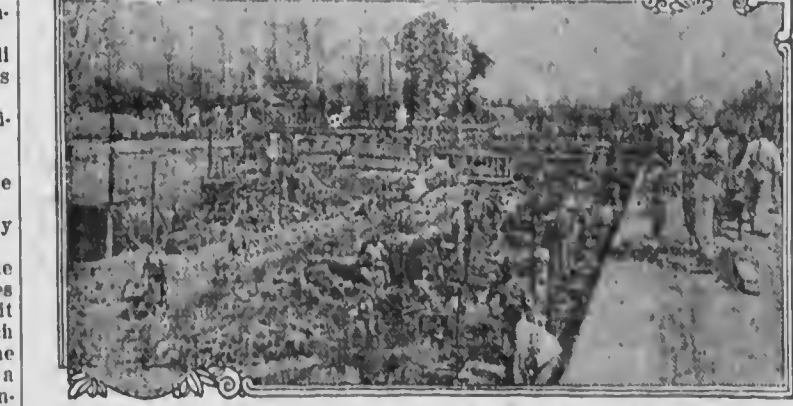
The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism of industrial activity that will be required and that is in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the callousness of American money and effort in the great task of reconstruction that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement most closely the ties that bind the two great republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation, its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors.

In 1890, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 13.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 million, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1890, the French output of cast iron was 1,380,000 tons, and of steel, 1,000,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,311,000 tons of cast iron and 4,835,000 tons of steel.



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL.



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

J. B. SHOEMAKER OPTICIAN

525 S. UPPER STREET
LEXINGTON, KY
24 Years Experience

The increasing activity of her railway system is similarly demonstrative. In 1890, there were in France 10,743 miles of railway track; in 1912, there were 31,546 miles.

Between 1890 and 1912, inland navigation increased 150 per cent; while the traffic of her mercantile marine has amazingly expanded. The tonnage entering French ports in 1890 is set down as 11,000,000 tons. In 1912 this had been increased to 53,000,000 tons.

Leaders in American finance ascribe this solidarity of the French republic to three influences; first, a thoroughly sound banking system, centralized in one of the greatest banking institutions of the world, the Bank of France; second, the ingrained thrift and frugality of the French people as a whole, together with a national economic vigor not elsewhere surpassed; third, wise supervision, and patriotic co-operation by the government with banking and business interests.

The government does its part to warrant and retain the confidence of the holders of its securities. One of its wise policies is to impose new taxes to defray the interest charges on new security issues. It began this practice after the Franco-Prussian war, and is today following the same rule in regard to securities issued to finance the present conflict. This continuity of purpose, doubtless, will prove reassuring to all holders of French government securities.

The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871 taught the French people the meaning of thrift and economy. So well did they learn this lesson, that the whole sum of the indemnity demanded by Germany, \$1,000,000,000, was raised within the republic's coffers by its own inhabitants and paid off more than one year before the time stipulated by the Germans.

The habit thus acquired has never been forgotten by the French, and today the aggregate number of investors purchasing the French war loans has reached the amazing total of 4,500,000 individual subscribers. Perhaps no other country, in proportion to its population, can make so good a showing.

France is particularly fortunate in that her small investors prefer "safe" investments rather than offerings which promise high returns. Government routes, in France, are particularly safe, and this character seems to obtain for these government bonds increasing favor in the eyes of the French people.

The points of sympathy between France and America are too many to enumerate, but the spirit of liberty and its resultant democracy are, today as always, the major ideals of both nations. Seeking no victories but those of peace, no territory except their own, no sovereignty except sovereignty over themselves—the independence and equal rights of the weakest member of the family of nations are to the people of the United States and of France entitled to as much respect as those of the mightiest empire. In defense of these principles, France is engaged in a death struggle with militant autocracy and ruthless aggression, and it is not surprising to learn that she has loaned to her allies and to other friendly states 7,000,000,000 francs with which to further the cause of democracy. It is in keeping with America's traditions that since the date on which we formally aligned ourselves with France and her allies in the great struggle, our government has lent to France \$370,000,000.

It is eminently fitting that America should now be fighting on French soil to make the world safe for democracy. The liberty that America has enjoyed for 140 years France helped her to achieve. The swords of Lafayette and Rochambeau, aided by the guns of De Grasse upon the high seas, assisted in cutting the foreign ties that bound the American colonies prior to the War for Independence, and from the private purse of King Louis himself came the first loan to America—unsecured and unconditional—to finance that historic undertaking. It was with entire justice that Washington wrote to Rochambeau, "To the generous aid of your nation and to the bravery of its sons is to be ascribed in a very great degree that independence for which we have fought."

OHIO & KENTUCKY RAILWAY

SOUTH BOUND		TRAIN SCHEDULE Effective July 10, 1916		NORTH BOUND	
19 Daily P.M. Lv.	17 Daily A.M. Lv.	STATIONS		16 Daily A.M. Ar.	18 Daily P.M. Ar.
7:30	7:40	Licking River		7:30	12:50
7:42	7:52	Index		7:30	12:39
7:50	8:00	Malone		7:42	12:32
8:08	8:17	Caney		8:05	12:15
8:12	8:22	Cannel City		8:50	12:10
					6:15
2:31	8:42	Helechawa		11:34	5:58
2:37	8:48	Lee City		11:28	5:52
3:04	9:16	Wilbur		11:00	5:24
3:35	9:45	O. & K. Junction		11:30	4:55
P.M. Arrive	A.M. Arrive			A.M. Leave	P.M. Leave
19	17			16	18

Train 17, leaving Index at 7:52 A. M. makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train for Lexington and Louisville, Winchester and Cincinnati, leaving O. & K. Junction at 10:05 a. m., and due to arrive at Lexington 2:25 p. m. This train also makes connection at Jackson with L. & N. train for Hazard and McRoberts.

L. & N. train No. 1 leaves Lexington 7:00 a. m., running via Clay City and Torment, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with train No. 18, due to arrive at Cannel City 11:50 a. m., Caney 12:15 and Index 12:39 p. m.

Returning, train 19 leaves Index 1:42 p. m., Caney 2:08 p. m., Cannel City 2:12 p. m., makes connection at O. & K. Junction with L. & N. train No. 6 at 4:45 p. m., running via Malone and Clay City, due to arrive in Lexington at 8:30 p. m. Passengers who desire to reach stations on the old L. & E. line between Malone and Winchester should take this train.

L. & N. train No. 3 leaves Lexington 11:45 a. m., Winchester 12:30, running via Irvine and Beattyville, makes connection at O. & K. Junction with O. & K. train No. 20, due to arrive Cannel City at 6:15 p. m.

This arrangement affords two outboard and two inboard connections for Cannel City from both Lexington and McRoberts, and two outboard and one inboard connection for Index, Caney and other Caney Valley points.

OUR FORMER WARS FURNISH LESSON

They Were Not Afraid to Buy Uncle Sam's Bonds When He Was Young.

The people of the United States did not hesitate to invest in the securities of their country when the country was young, when its financial system had not been put on a strong and adequate basis. Every war was financed by the people themselves, without any fear regarding the nation's credit. With our resources now almost beyond imagination, with our financial fabric well established, and with a banking system sufficient to meet any world crisis, there surely should be no hesitation on the part of anyone to buy the securities of the nation of which you are a part.

Today Uncle Sam comes before you as a thoroughly tried and accomplished financier, offering you the best of security for every dollar that you loan him. He promises to pay you back and he will. In the meantime he will pay you a good rate of interest for the use of your money.

Every dollar that we are loaning foreign countries will come back to the United States, with the possible exception of Belgium and Serbia, to whom small loans have been made, and which, in the language of Secretary McAdoo, "will not be missed if they should not be paid in full," because we are not in this war for money at all. We are in it for the establishing of the principle of the right of the people to govern themselves.

During the early wars of this country, the people of the United States were asked to loan their money to a government that had not yet established a financial standing, and they gave of their wealth just as freely as they offered their lives that you and I

might enjoy freedom and protection. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War period, the problem of financing the war was solved largely by the issuance of "bills of credit." Every war was financed by the people, by local taxation, and by the various states, and it was not until the later stages of the war that a concentration of financial responsibility was effected.

On June 22, 1776, within a week of the battle of Bunker Hill, bills of credit aggregating \$2,000,000 were issued. By November, 1778, the total of such issues had reached \$24,557,749. In addition, paper notes aggregating \$209,524,776 had been put out by the individual states. At this time continental currency in specie showed marked depreciation, being 18 1/2 to 1, and a few months later provision was made by Congress for the acceptance of paper in the place of silver at the rate of 40 to 1.

In explanation of this condition of the country's finances, it must be remembered that the alternative to borrowing (voluntary loans and taxation, were impossible, and foreign borrowing, at least during the early days of the war, was difficult, while as to federal taxation, the new confederated government had to deal with states jealous of their powers of self-taxation and political independence. A regular loan was secured by a Congress until October, 1776, when authority was granted to borrow \$500,000 at 4 per cent. But even this rate was raised to 6 per cent in 12 months when \$4,000,000 was subscribed for. By 1780 subscriptions to various issues had been made to the extent of \$12,240,000, the specie value of which was, however, only \$7,654,500. After March, 1782, interest was not met and the government's credit ebbed so low that it defaulted and certified claims against it were worth less than 15 cents on the dollar. The new Government assumed a debt of \$72,775,895, of which \$40,756,892 represented the domestic debt of the Confederation, \$19,942,319 the debts of the constituent states and \$12,076,684 the borrowed from foreign governments, chiefly Holland and France.

What a War Loan Is

A great war loan is simply the device by which we are able, with the least inconvenience and disruption of our national machinery, to shift whatever portion of it is needed from its ordinary work into the work of fighting. It does not represent, save partially, an actual transfer of cash; it is a credit operation, whereby subscribers to the loan turn over to the Government, for use in its war program for the general benefit, part of the credit machinery at their disposal, which they would otherwise have employed in procuring things for their individual benefit. Viewed in this way, the six or seven billions of war debt can fairly be compared to the \$230,000,000,000 of productive wealth of the United States. It amounts only to a fraction of the income from that \$230,000,000,000, and, consequently, even if it represented a total loss—which it does not by any means—it would be a loss that we might fairly expect to bear.

LIBERTY LOAN SUNDAY.

Sunday, Oct. 21, has been officially designated as Liberty Loan Sunday throughout the United States. Committees will arrange with clergymen of all denominations to preach Liberty Loan sermons on that date.

You should buy Liberty Bonds: Because you love your country. Because they are an absolutely safe investment.

\$50.00 REWARD!

I will pay the sum for any watch or clock which I cannot put in good running order. I do all kind of jewelry work. The Public is cordially invited to call in and see me when in need of expert watch or clock repairing. All work guaranteed. Send by insured Parcel Post. 349 W. B. LARKIN, At Bridge. Jackson, Ky.

JAS. M. ELAM, JEWELER.

WEST LIBERTY, KY.

"MORE BUYERS" NOW A REAL SLOGAN

Workers Seek a Larger Army to Smash the Kaiser With Dollars

Cleveland, O., Oct. 8.—One million subscribers and four hundred million dollars are the marks at which the minute men of the Liberty Bond Volunteers of the Fourth Federal Reserve District are to aim in their smash upon the trenches of the dollars of our daddies. The actual quota for the district is \$300,000,000. But for the psychological effect it will have upon the skeptical German mind it is desired that there be a big oversubscription shown throughout the country for this second loan.

In the first bond campaign, when there was an oversubscription of more than \$60,000,000 in this district, the individual subscribers totaled 604,675. Those were divided among the four states as follows: Ohio, 88 counties, 336,824; Pennsylvania, 15 counties, 148,790; Kentucky, 62 counties, 10,920; and West Virginia, 6 counties, 8,141.

Save in Kentucky, where none of the counties in the district has a city of any considerable population, the larger contributions were all gathered in those counties where some large city is located. In Ohio, Cuyahoga county, with Cleveland's assistance, showed 114,832 subscribers, with a total of \$68,711,550. Hamilton county (Cincinnati), 33,108 subscribers, \$32,824,760; Lucas county (Toledo), 37,

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000

Surplus and Profits 210,000

Deposits Dec. 30, 1916 750,000

N. H. WITHERSPON, PRESIDENT, W. R. SPAN, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

Look Here For It.

Things we all ought to know but which none of us can remember, and often don't know where to look to find it.

(Of special interest to applicants for school certificates who are not subscribers, but who just drop in to get a copy gratis.)

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Town of West Liberty—Officers: Police Judge, Evert Mathis, Town Attorney, J. H. Williams, Clerk Board of Trustees, Police Court, First Wednesday in each month for civil causes.

MORGAN COUNTY
County Judge, S. S. Dennis, County Attorney, S. M. R. Hurt, County Court Clerk, Ren F. Nickell, Sheriff, L. A. Lykins, Treasurer, W. M. Gardner, Supt. Schools, John M. Lykins, Jailor, H. C. Combs, Assessor, D. H. Dawson, Coroner, Ollie B. Nickell, Surveyor, M. P. Turner, Game and Fish Warden, John M. Perry, County Court, Second Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court, Tuesday after Second Monday in each month. Fiscal Court, On Wednesday after Fourth Monday in April and October.

Justices' Courts.
First District, Edgar Cochran, West Liberty, Ky., First Monday in each month. Second District, J. M. Carpenter, Omer Ky., Tuesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, Maria Mannin.

Third District, J. M. Gevedon, Grassy Creek, Ky., Wednesday after First Monday in each month. Constable, S. R. Amey.

Fourth District, B. F. Blankenship, De-mund, Ky., Thursday after First Monday in each month. Constable, M. O. Harper. Fifth District, Frank Lacy, Insko, Ky., Friday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. E. Bentley.

Sixth District, T. S. McGuire, Caney, Ky., Saturday after First Monday in each month. Constable, W. J. Griffiths.

Seventh District, D. M. Cox, Moon, Ky., Wednesday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, M. G. Wolfenbarger. Eighth District, Jas. H. Lewis, Bazz Ky., Friday after Second Monday in each month. Constable, Bruce Perry.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Jas. W. Davis, Chairman
Educational Division No. 1, Jas. H. Lewis, Educational Division No. 2, Rollie Cecil, Educational Division No. 3, Ark Smith, Educational Division No. 4, Dennis Mullins. Meets Second Monday in each month.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Circuit Judge, D. W. Gardner, Salyersville.

Commonwealth's Attorney, Floyd Arnett, West Liberty.

Circuit Court Clerk, J. D. Lykins, Trustee Jury Fund, Luther Pieratt, Master Commissioner, R. M. Oakley.

Morgan Circuit Court begins First Monday in March, Third Monday in June and Fourth Monday in September. 18 judicial days.

KENTUCKY STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, A. Owsley Stanley; Lieutenant Governor, James D. Black; Secretary of State, Jas. P. Lewis; Attorney General, Chas. H. Morris, Auditor Public Accounts, Kobl. L. Greene, State Treasurer, Sherman Goodpastor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, V. O. Gilbert;

Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Mat S. Cohen;

Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Rodman W. Kenyon;

State Senator Thirty-fourth District, Chas. D. Arnett.

Representative Ninety-first District, D. B. Tyra, Stillwater, Ky.

KENTUCKY COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Justice, Louisville

Judge Shackelford Miller, Louisville

Judge John D. Carroll, New Castle

Judge Gus Thomas, Mayfield

Judge Ernest C. Clarke, Falmouth

Judge Warren E. Settle, Bowling Green

Judge Rollin Hurt, Columbia

Judge Flem D. Sampson, Paducah

Commissioner of Appeals, Lexington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey.

Vice President, Thos. R. Marshall, Indiana.

Sec. of State, Robert Lansing, New York.

Sec. of Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, N. Y.

Sec. of War, Newton D. Baker, Ohio.

Attorney-Gen. Thos. W. Gregory, Texa.

Postmaster Gen. Albert S. Burleson, Tex.

Sec. of Navy, Josephus Daniels, N. C.

Sec. of Interior, Frank B. K. I. ne 1 al

Sec. of Commerce, David F. Houston, M.

Sec. of Agriculture, J. C. Ball, N. Y.

Sec. of Labor, Wm. B. Wilson, Pa.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice

Associate Justices

Joseph McKenna, Louisiana

Oliver Wendell Holmes, California

William R. Day, Massachusetts

Jas. C. McReynolds, Ohio

John H. Clarke, Tennessee

Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming

Louis D. Brandies, Massachusetts

SCHOOL ECHOES

Last Friday marked the close of the second month of our present school term. We may suppose that practically all late entries have been made, and yet our total enrollment is only 198 out a census report of 253. Our average attendance for the first month was 166, and for the second month 153. Let patrons please note that in the second month there was an average of exactly 100 boys and girls in this community who were not in school! And of this one hundred 55 are not even on the enrollment lists. Evidently there is something very much amiss in the attitude of some of our citizens toward their public school. The compulsory school law should certainly be invoked for the benefit of children whose parents are so indifferent to their future welfare. The principal has brought the attention of the trustees to bear on the situation, and hopes that some co-operative efforts may be put forth to get more of our children out to school.

And while striving for a fuller attendance, we also desire to secure a higher degree of punctuality on the part of those already attending regularly. At the beginning of the present week, we instituted an arrangement to impel some improvement in this matter, namely, that all laggards are required to make up, after school is out for the day, whatever time they lose from the early morning or afternoon hours. Good and reasonable excuses will, of course be accepted, provided they are not submitted too often by the same pupil.

We are trying to systematize our chapel exercises, and to this end, we have established the following schedule, effective each week:

Monday—The Principal,
Tuesday—Students,
Wednesday—Mr. Elam,
Thursday—The Principal,
Friday—Students.

The attention of our patrons is called to the student programs on Tuesdays and Fridays. The purpose in having the students participate in our morning exercises is two-fold; first, to vary the exercises and render them more attractive; second, to give the pupils an opportunity to acquire a little experience in appearing before an audience. This last is a highly essential part of their education—a part too often neglected. It is hoped that these programs will provide an inducement for parents to come out and see our school at work; they can attend the exercises, then visit the class-rooms and see for themselves how we are getting on in our labors with their children.

Let us remark, however, that these student programs are not a recent innovation. The pupils had an occasional share in the exercises during the greater part of last year, and have frequently taken part this year also, but not according to a definite schedule such as will prevail in the future. The latest was by fourth grade pupils, who gave five attractive little numbers, as follows:

Reading—Nell Nickell,
Piano Solo—Ruth Womack,
Reading—Pauline Taulbee,
Piano Duet—Elizabeth Cole and Mrs. Daniel.
Reading—Marion Gardner.

Visitors present on this occasion were Mrs. S. M. R. Hart and Mrs. D. R. Keeton.
On Friday morning, Oct. 26, students of the High School, Division A, will give a short program. The next will fall on Tuesday, Oct. 30, and will be rendered by Division B of the High School. Let all those who can do so come out and see us on these dates,—or at any convenient time.

The Honor Roll for the second month will be ready soon.
C. W. CRAFT, Prin.

Lacy.

Mrs. George Lacy died at her home on Lacy creek, near Florress, the 19th inst. of tuberculosis. She was the daughter of H. B. May, of Cushing, Okla. Mr. May arrived at her bedside only a few hours before she died.

Local and Personal.

The naked hills lie wanton to the breeze,
The fields are nude, the groves unfrocked;
Bare are the quivering limbs of the shameless trees—
What wonder is it that the corn is shocked?

—Ex.

L. S. Gambill, of Relief, was in the city Tuesday.

Joe Osborne, of DeHart, was here on business Monday.

Lewis Morgan, of Blaze, was in town Monday on business.

H. L. Henry, of Index, was in town on business last week.

Cleveland Stacy, of Caney, was here last week on business.

Manford France, of Harbor, was here on business Thursday.

Esq. E. W. Day, of Grassy Creek, was here on business Monday.

J. F. Robbins, of Mima, was a business caller at our office Thursday.

Esq. A. F. Blevins, of Dingus, was in the city on business Monday.

J. H. McGuire, of Ebon, was a business caller at our office Tuesday.

Lonnie Fraley, of Wrigley, was in town on business the first of the week.

Russell Burrows, of Farmers, was here the first of the week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kennard, of Logville, were shopping in town Monday.

Deputy Sheriff F. D. Franklin, of Florress, was in town on business Monday.

M. B. Whitt, of Yocum, attended the Democratic committee meeting Monday.

Judge J. B. Hannah, of Sandy Hook, was here last week on legal business.

G. M. Bellamy is visiting and transacting business in Cincinnati this week.

W. O. Blair, of Wrigley, was here this week talking groceries to our merchants.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hays, of Bangor, visited Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Nickell last week.

W. G. Wells, who has been working in Ohio for some time returned home last week.

Noah Long and Jas. Cassity, of Blaze, transacted business in town Thursday of last week.

Willie Williams, of Alice, was here Monday attending the Democratic campaign committee meeting.

T. J. Perry, of Blaze, paid the Courier force a pleasant a brief but pleasant visit Wednesday of last week.

Leslie Caskey and family, who have been living at Wrigley for several months, have moved back to West Liberty.

Dr. J. D. Whiteaker, of Cannel City, candidate for State Senator, was here Monday in the interest of his campaign.

Henry McClure, of DeHart, was in town Monday attending a meeting of the Democratic campaign committee of Morgan county.

Attorney Chas. Prater, of Caney, was in town on business last week. Mr. Prater gave the Courier job office a nice order for work while here.

County Superintendent John M. Lykins is attending a meeting of the Educational Association of the Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Congressional districts at Louisville this week.

Roy and Dennie Lykins, who have been at work in Chillicothe, O., came home last week. They will leave for Florida within a short time where they expect to work this winter.

T. H. Johnston, of Forest, transacted business in town Thursday of last week. He was also here again this week and presented to the editor some nice Roman Beauty apples.

Miss Jennie Phillips, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Hammond, at white Star, and her brother, J. L. Phillips, at Pineville, has returned home.

Auty McClain and family have moved to the I. C. Ferguson farm on the hill near Gordon ford. They will live there only temporarily. In the meantime Auty will build a modern residence on his farm, known as the Frank Cottle farm, which adjoins the Ferguson place.

Emmett Cox, of Elder, called in to see us while in town Tuesday, and subscribed for the Courier for his brother-in-law, Johnny Day, who is in the U. S. army, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

Ren F. Nickell visited his father, J. T. Nickell, near Winchester, last week. He was accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Jas. R. Day, who is still with her brother, whose condition is very serious.

Mrs. W. L. Hammond and twin boys, William L. and George W., of White Star, are visiting her father, G. W. Phillips.

A tramp knocked at a farmer's door and called for something to eat.

"Are you a Christian?" asked the good-hearted countryman.

"Can't you tell?" answered the man. "Look at the holes worn in the knees of my pants. What do they prove?"

The farmer's wife promptly brought out the food, and the tramp turned to go.

"Well, well!" exclaimed the farmer. "What made those holes in the back of your pants?"

"Back-sliding," replied the tramp, as he hurried on.—Christian Herald.

The Indian said: "Me die some day. Go to big gate and St. Peter ask if I be good Indian. I say yes. He say, 'Did you pay editor for paper?' I say yes. He say, 'Where is receipt?' I no have it. I have to run all over hell to find you and get receipt." As we do not want to put any of our readers to all this trouble, says the Trowel, we implore you to send in your dollar at once, and we promise faithfully to send you a receipt for same by return mail, unless you send us a check, in which case your canceled check, when returned from the bank, will enable you to get by.—Exchange.

On Guard at the Reading Gate.

It is a fine thing to guard our homes against alien soldiers of whose purposes we are all aware. But it is also very important to guard them against other insidious foes that creep in under the disguise of friendly entertainers to plunder and destroy the cherished ideals, the lofty standards, the clear views that have given the home its character.

If you will familiarize your young people with the best reading, they will not be likely to crave what is inferior and demoralizing. The Youth's Companion is a powerful influence in awakening a taste for what is best in reading. It is on guard at the reading gate! Nothing cheap, mean or hateful passes its challenge. But neither does the crabbed and dull and austere, Cheery idealism is The Companion's countersign. Put it on guard at your reading gate!

The Companion is \$2.00 a year. If you do not know it, by all means send for sample copies giving a forecast of what the next volume will bring. By adding 25 cents you can also get McCall's Magazine, the best fashion authority for women and girls—both publications for \$2.25.

Our two-at-one-price offer includes:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1918.
2. All the remaining issues of 1917.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1918.
4. McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers of 1918.

All for only \$2.25.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Commonwealth Ave. Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received at this office.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a ment disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly tampering with the local treatment, produced it in a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer no refund dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Loyalty.

Let none salute the flag who would not follow it.

Let none dare wave the flag who would not die for it.

'Tis easy to cry "Hail" in ease and affluence; 'tis sweet to hear your voice and gesture complimented; but not unless you'd give your life for it—your loyalty is true. For loyalty means sacrifice, no more; the greatest word in language, next to God; if you would not for its sake give up all that you hold dear—do not mock the flag with homage insincere.

There is peace that is but slavery; there is life, ghostly unrest which cowardice fondly clings to, on their uncanny breasts; no coward can be loyal; no coward can be true; he prates only of loyalty to be left undisturbed.

O flag, O sacred emblem of all that is greatest in man, thy call never so holy as now, thy mission never so near the Divine, what abject wretch would cheer thee, yet not respond with his heart's blood to thy cry.—Bert Fink in Masonic Home Journal.

The Morgan County Fiscal Court met Wednesday.

WOULD PERMIT PHONE MERGER BY AMENDMENT

FRANKFORT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE GOES ON RECORD FOR ONE SYSTEM PLAN

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Submission Passed By General Assembly With Only One Dissenting Vote—History Of Competition

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce by the action of its Board of Directors is on record in favor of and has pledged its efforts to the adoption of a constitutional amendment to the November election permitting telephone companies operating in this state to purchase competing lines.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce board, taken with a view of effecting economy by eliminating unnecessary phones, was given expression in the following resolution:

"Whereas, the General Assembly at its 1916 session adopted a Constitutional Amendment to be submitted to the voters of the state for ratification at the November, 1917, election, under the terms of which, with the approval of the state authorities and the City Council of the city in which the telephone companies are located, one telephone company may purchase the lines of another, be it

"Resolved, That the Frankfort Chamber of Commerce endorse the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and urge the voters of Franklin county and the State-at-large to vote for the amendment at the ensuing November election, and be it further

"Resolved, That the President of the Chamber of Commerce be authorized to appoint a committee to aid in whatever manner it can in bringing the Constitutional Amendment to the attention of the voters and other commercial bodies."

History Of Amendment.
The Constitutional amendment passed by the 1916 General Assembly, authorizing the purchase of the telephone lines, passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote and encountered to opposition whatever in the House. The representatives of both parties recognized that only by means of this amendment to the Constitution could the state be saved the annoyance and expense of two telephone systems in the same community.

Some of the larger cities, particularly Cincinnati, New York and Washington, early recognized that two telephone systems were an unnecessary burden on the community and never granted to more than one company a franchise for a telephone system, with the result that every telephone user in each of these cities is in direct communication with every other subscriber.

Burden In Kentucky.

In Kentucky, in the early stages of the development of the telephone business, numerous small companies were organized. They did not connect, different kinds of equipment were used and the standard of maintenance was not universal, which retarded the advancement of telephone development in keeping with other states more progressive. Nearly every community in Kentucky has, at some time in its history, experienced a telephone war that engendered hard feelings, as each side had its pet system, and the public has been deprived of the convenience and economy that one telephone system affords.

The public interest is thoroughly protected under the proposed Constitutional amendment, as no purchase can be made without the consent of the City Council. The passage of the bill, providing for the Constitutional Amendment and the practically unanimous vote it received in the General Assembly is evidence that it was passed in response to a widespread and popular demand for relief from present telephone conditions.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND WELL—BUY ANOTHER

SAVE A PART

Of Your Earning

In these days when it requires careful management, even with big wages, to make ends meet, is the time to learn where your dollars will buy the most. Let us prove to you that the

LENOX SAW MILL COMPANY

is the place. We carry a complete line of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

at bottom prices.

A splendid assortment of

Ladies' Suits and Coats and Children's Furnishings

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries and Provisions

Everything Necessary to Supply Your Wants

Low Prices

Good Goods

LENOX SAW MILL CO.

J. A. SMITH, Manager.

Be Patriotic!—Buy a Bond!

Liberty Bonds: An Investment

The purchase of a Liberty Bond is in no sense a gift. It is a sound, conservative investment. The Government is not asking for alms. It is offering to its citizens its own obligation, which is the prime security of the world.

Liberty Bonds have all the characteristics of the highest grade of investment securities.

They are absolutely safe. It is inconceivable that anything could happen to impair the credit of the United States. No country in the world has a more sacred regard for its obligations. The good faith of the Government—representing all the property of all the people—is the security for these bonds.

Liberty Bonds will always have a wide and active market. No class of securities are so easy to sell as the obligations of the United States Government. Regardless of economic or market conditions, it is always possible to dispose of the bonds of our Government.

Liberty Bonds are the finest kind of collateral. At times, when banks look with suspicion upon almost all other kinds of bonds, they will readily accept Government bonds as security for loans.

Considering their safety, their marketability, and their availability as collateral, the income return from Liberty Bonds is liberal.

Patriotism involves sacrifice. There is no sacrifice in the purchase of Liberty Bonds unless they are purchased to the extent that he who buys must do without something that would give him pleasure, comfort, or profit.

We can supply you with Liberty Bonds

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRAN, Asst. Cashier
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Questions and Answers

1. What is a Government Bond?

It is the Government's engraved acknowledgment (signed by authorized officials) that the Government has borrowed from you a stated amount of money, that it will repay this full amount at a stated time, and that it will pay you interest on that amount at a stated rate on certain dates.

2. How do Liberty Bonds differ from other bonds issued by the Government?

Not at all, except that the money received by the Government on Liberty Bonds will be used in this country to purchase materials and supplies for the prompt and effective ending of this war.

3. How much money will the Government raise by selling these Bonds?

Three billion dollars (that is, three thousand millions).

4. Does the Government need all this money?

Yes. It will probably need even more before the war ends. In that event, more bonds will be sold.

5. Where will the Government spend this money?

In buying supplies, the Government plans to spend the money in the districts where it is raised as far as possible.

6. If I buy Liberty Bonds will I get interest on my money?

Yes, twice a year at the annual rate of 4 per cent. If a later issue of bonds is issued at a still higher rate of interest by exchanging the bonds you buy now for the new bonds.

7. If I buy Liberty Bonds will I get back all the money I pay for them?

You certainly will, if we win the war.

To the Citizens of Morgan county and West Liberty:

Quaker Herbs is the finest remedy for female trouble and womb trouble. It is guarantee for rheumatism, catarrh and stomach trouble. To any one who will send to Dr. R. J. Cassidy, Lexington, Ky., one dollar by postoffice money order or check, he will mail them by parcel post two one dollar packages. This offer stands good for four months to introduce. Quaker Herbs has been sold in West Liberty for two counts.

FOR SALE

Large 4 room house and store building and other outbuildings located at Tollesboro, Ky. This is the best locations in the county for grocery store. If sold in the next 30 days will sell property for \$1,000 cash.

Call on or address,
P. O. Box 38,
Tollesboro, Ky.